



The Dallas Express



Founded by W. E. King.

"The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

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DEEDS OF THE "BLACK DEVILS" IN FRANCE DISPEL ALL FUTURE DOUBTS AS TO THE NEGROES' FIGHTING QUALITIES.

HOLD THEIR OWN IN COMPARISON WITH WORLD'S BEST SOLDIERS

PROVED THEMSELVES WORTHY OF THE TRUST PLACED IN THEM. IMMORTALIZE THE RECORD MADE BY NEGRO FIGHTERS IN PREVIOUS WARS. MANY INCIDENTS OF INDIVIDUAL HEROISM.

New York, Feb. 15.—Negro soldiers made a record as fighters in this war as they did in the Spanish-American and civil wars. Fighting for the first time on the soil of the world's most famous battlefields—Europe—and for the first time brought into direct comparison with the best soldiers of Germany, Great Britain, and France, they showed themselves able to hold their own where the tests of courage, endurance, and aggressiveness were most severe.

Colored troops fought valiantly at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne, in the Argonne, and in the final attacks in the Meuse region. The entire first battalion of the 367th Infantry—"Buffaloes"—was awarded the Croix de Guerre for heroism in the drive on Metz. Most remarkable of all, they received their baptism of battle in this attack; at the start they won honors which veterans of many conflicts have failed to capture.

In previous engagements of the war, for distinguished service, three colored regiments as units were awarded the Croix de Guerre, which bestows on each member the right to wear the coveted badge. When the fighting stopped the Negro troops were nearest the Rhine.

Not until now has the story as a whole of the part played by our Negro troops in France been available. The total number of Negro combat troops was 42,000. These consisted of the 92nd division, commanded by Major General Charles G. Ballou, and four regiments of the Provisional 93rd division. To describe the colored man as a fighter in a war which, because of the terrible weapons used, called for more pure nerve than any other war, three ways presenting themselves. To show the Negro in individual exploits, then in a regiment, engaged separately with white troops, and finally to show him in a battle in a division entirely composed of men of his own race.

Negro as an Individual Fighter. Here is an individual exploit. The 367th Infantry, colored fought in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner with a message to the left flank of an American firing line. The way was across an open field swept by heavy enemy gun fire.

Volunteers were called for. Priv. Edward Saunders of Company I responded. Before he had gone far a shell had cut him down. As he fell

he cried to his comrades: "Some one come and get this message. I am wounded."

Lieut. Robert L. Campbell of the same company sprang to the rescue. He dashed across the shell-swept space picked up the wounded private and, with the Germans fairly hailing bullets around him, carried his man back to the American lines.

For the valor shown, both were cited for the Distinguished Service Cross, and Lieut. Campbell, in addition, was recommended for a captaincy.

Another single detail, taken from this same company: John Baker, having volunteered, was taking a message through heavy fire to another part of his line. A shell struck his hand, tearing away part of it, but the Negro, unflinching, delivered the message.

He was asked why he did not seek aid for his wounds before completing the journey.

Under the same, Lieut. Robert L. Campbell, a few colored soldiers, armed only with their rifles, trench knives and hand grenades, picked up from shell holes along the way, were sent on a mission to the Chateau-Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little ahead, lay a space covered with thick underbrush. Just back of it was an open field.

Here is the fighting record of one of these regiments sandwiched among the French forces—the 372nd. It was the first to go over. Practically all its line officers, well as privates, were colored.

They arrived in France on April 14 and went into training with the French on April 28. On June 6 the 372nd was sent to the trenches just west of Verdun occupying the famous battle swept hill 304 and sections at Four de Paris.

The regiment's first engagement was in the Champagne sector, with Monroir as its objective. Here came the real test. The colored men were eager to get into the fight. They cheered and sang when the announcement came that their chance had arrived—but the question was: Back of their enthusiasm had they the

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make a strong fight for Home Democracy has all been arranged and will be launched in a few weeks. Prof. John R. Hawkins at 1541 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. has been elected Executive Secretary and will direct the raising of this fund. Editor John R. Mitchell of Richmond, Va.; Mr. John W. Lewis of the Industrial Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. J. C. Napier of the Penny Savings Bank, Nashville, Tenn., and other prominent men have agreed to serve on the Advisory Committee in raising this fund.

Every colored American that believes in the manhood rights of his race is called upon to contribute to this fund.

While President Jernagin is in France, Vice-President I. N. Rose, and Rev. H. J. Callis will direct the affairs of the National Race Congress.

Headquarters, 903 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FIND \$2,000,000 OF SPURIOUS MONEY

New Orleans, La., Feb. 18.—Nearly \$2,000,000 in counterfeit gold and silver certificates ranging in denominations of from \$100 to \$1,000 was seized by the police today in a raid on a richly furnished apartment in Governor Nichols street.

Several wealthy visitors from Sacramento, Calif., Chicago and other cities had lodged complaints that they had lost large sums at the apartment house on bogus race betting schemes.

ROCKEFELLOW EDUCATION BOARD'S FUNDS \$4,675,978.

New York, Feb. 20.—Resources of \$4,675,978 are shown in the annual report of the general educational board, founded by John D. Rockefeller to promote education in the United States, issued here today. Of appropriations made by the board, \$1,351,000 went to the medical schools; \$650,000 to the general university endowments; \$218,885 to schools for Negroes and \$56,000 for educational research and State educational surveys.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE FROM LOUISIANA.

Lake Charles, La.—This city of 15,000 inhabitants has just set a new standard for the state in providing for the education of its colored population. It has voted a bond issue of \$200,000, \$15,000 of which is to be spent in building and equipping three brick schools for Negroes.

The vote was six to one in favor of the issue, and the property majority was even larger. Ample playgrounds are provided for; and Supt. Yeager is planning to introduce industrial training as well.

Shreveport, Baton Rouge and Alexandria, have already built substantial brick buildings for colored schools; and these, as well as the vote at Lake Charles, are significant of the growing belief in the state at large of the moral and economic importance of good schools for the Negro population.

ONE TON OF PORK PER PIG

Birmingham, Ala.—A year ago Mr. Crawford Johnson bought fifteen small pigs—an investment which has at this writing yielded 38,000 pounds of pork, or over one ton per pig. And Mr. Johnson is not even a farmer, but a Birmingham business man, state chairman of the War Savings campaign.

He attended the farmers' Conference at Tuskegee Institute last winter, as did Gov. Henderson, and several other prominent white men; and he was so impressed with the pig-club work of the Institute's extension agent among the colored boys of Macon county that he gave him fifteen pigs. Each was to be given to a boy who got nine other boys to join him in a club, each boy having a pig and agreeing to cultivate one acre in corn under the agent's direction. The fifteen clubs soon had 224 members, and the agent supervised their work all the year. The report was one of the features of the Farmers' Conference just held. Two hundred and thirty-four boys had raised as many acres of corn, and put them, literally, into pigs; and the weight of these pigs was 33,000 pounds. Mr. Johnson was so pleased with the return on his investment that he gave a pig as a prize to the boy in each club who had done the best work.

Macon county expects most of these boys to stay on its farms. Whether he be white or colored, the way to keep a boy in the country is to give him a stake in it; and three or four hundred pounds of boy-owned pork is a very good anchor to start with.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS—ITS HISTORY REVIEWED

W. E. KING, FOUNDER AND CHIEF EDITOR. PERSONNEL OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

CIRCULATION OF 12,500

One Hundred Agents in Texas and Score of Hostling New-sies in City.

By N. W. Harillee

The Goddess of Liberty enlightening the world, stands at the entrance of the Metropolis of the American people, holding in her right hand a flame kindled by the love and veneration of the French for the American people. The purpose of the Goddess with flame in her hand is twofold: First, to enlighten the world, and second as a beacon light, to enable the mariners to avoid the impregnable and hidden rocks which ever about at the mouth of this entrance. But there are hidden and dangerous rocks imbedded even in a great state of free men, that are to be avoided in a republic as well as those that lie in the pathway at the entrance of the New York Bay. In the Republic, these are the rocks of inequality, and the violation of the constitutional rights of the citizens of the republic.

It was for this higher purpose, inherent in the American Idealism, that the great French Nation, through their admiration for the American people, this Goddess of Liberty enlightening the world, is dedicated to the American people to warn them of the dangers that lurk in this free republic, that the spirit of this free republic should never grow dim, in the language of the immortal Lincoln, for the people, by the people and of the people.

The artisans have constructed this great statue of liberty so that the cold of winter and the heat of summer, can never effect it by contraction and expansion in the mechanism of the metal, that the several parts are so adjusted that the Goddess ever maintains her equilibrium throughout the ages. This thought is extended to the people of the world as a guide in their governmental affairs. It is this view that great men of the American people, regardless of party affiliation, are stressing in their books of American Idealism. The one thought for which the world is to be enlightened and made a fit habitation for every individual, however lowly his condition. The American Idealism is without doubt, is the greatest in the whole realm of governments, but not always the best in practice with regard to all classes. Her fundamental purposes are the best in the world, and of this one fact, we should be proud that we are Americans.

With the great Americanism comes the freedom of the press, the mighty newspaper, which Napoleon said he dreamed more than an army with banners. It was the Hon. W. E. King who left the school house as a teacher to establish and found the Dallas Express. To found the Dallas Express, Mr. King worked for more than a score of years. These years were filled with ceaseless labor accompanied with need of the means of supporting a paper, however, he forged ahead and the final outburst is that journal known as The Dallas Express, which takes high rank among the journals of the race.

"But no man liveth to himself," for it was the daughter of that man, Hon. Melvin Wade, who aided in the founding of the Express, a leader of his people, the captivating orator, he was that ever gave his moral support to the Hon. W. E. King in the establishment of the Dallas Express. Mr. Melvin Wade was not what we now called an educated man, but Nature had endowed him with a great abundance of "Horse Sense," that made him superior to many a man who better opportunities. Mr. Wade was widely known and much respected as a politician, being independent in his views. It was his daughter, Miss Melvin Wade, who aided in the distinction as one who worked side by side with Mr. King, and denied herself of many pleasures to make the Express a success. Miss Melvin Wade, and her efforts for years as she toiled for the establishment of the Express. Although she has long since died, her services and womanly efforts still live in each issue of the Express. She and Mr. King worked through storm and sunshine in the early days of the Express. Miss Wade has taught the beautiful lesson of service and of usefulness that should be stressed by each young person that the days of small be-

ginning should not be despised as these are the gateway to larger things. She served to tell us that the thought of a grain of success leads to the greater fields of achievement; that the thought of a drop of water leads up to the wide range of that endeavor that awards all who labor on till the mine of rich results is reached, containing the hidden treasures that lie in the path and wake of those who forge ahead till the goal is reached.

Rev. J. E. Boyd also worked on the Express in its early days, making a splendid record as both agent and city editor, also brought about results in his line, and reached many parts of the city in circulating the Express. Mr. J. R. Jordan, who is still connected with the Express, is to be commended for the part he played in building this great paper several years ago. Mr. T. B. Wallace along with Mr. King, is another faithful and efficient printer, who is still with the Express, coming down from the early days of this paper and giving services to make the journal a success in his effort; to make each edition better than the (Continued on page 5).

An Opening for the Aspiring Soldier.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Cleveland boys in the Twenty First district who aspire to careers in the army or navy have three weeks in which to win appointments from congressman Robert Cresser. Cresser has four vacancies he would like to fill before the leaves congress March 4, two for the army at Westpoint, two for the navy at Annapolis. To date, however, there has been a dearth of applicants who could meet the combined physical and mental tests. Appearances who meet the mental tests fall down in physique, and those with the required brawn lacked the ability to meet the educational examinations.

WHITE MAN'S PRIMARY RECEIVES KNOCK OUT IN WACO

NEGROES INVOKE THE AID OF THE COURTS AND INJUNCTION, RESTRAINING DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE FROM INTERFERING WITH A NEGRO VOTING, IS GRANTED. R. D. EVANS COUNSEL FOR NEGROES.

Negroes voted in the city primary here, February 18. This was made possible as a result of a ruling given Saturday afternoon in the Nineteenth district court by Judge Edwin J. Clark, in the case of L. M. Sublett et al. vs. E. L. Duke, et al. Mr. Duke is chairman of the city democratic executive committee, he and the other members of the committee being made plaintiffs in the suit. L. M. Sublett was joined in the application for an injunction to restrain the city democratic executive from holding a strictly white man's primary by other Negroes.

The application was granted and the court perpetuated the injunction. Very lengthy was the opinion of Judge Clark, who went into the question very exhaustively and copiously, quoting from both the constitution of the United States, the state of Texas, and also from the Terrell election law.

Summed up, briefly, it is held by Judge Clark that the resolution passed some time ago by the city executive committee, which provides for a white man's primary, and which would have excluded the Negro from participating in said primary, is unlawful, and furthermore, that it violated

lates the federal and state constitutions, and also the provisions of the Terrell election law.

While several attempts have been made in the past by the Negroes to be allowed to vote in the primaries here, this is the first time they have invoked the aid of the courts. Herebefore they have contended themselves with asking the city democratic executive committee not to bar Negroes from voting in the primary contests. Their request however, has always been turned down. Occasionally, before the committee adopted the custom of having strictly a white man's primary, a Negro was permitted to vote, but this did not apply to the city as a whole, and they were, as a rule, denied the privilege of franchise in the primaries, by the election judges, when they offered to vote.

Future Course Not Decided.

Whether any further effort will be made by the city democratic executive committee to debar the Negro from voting remains to be seen. The only appeal from Judge Clark's ruling would be to apply to the court of civil appeals, but as the city primary was only two days in the future, sufficient time was not allowed for this course to be pursued.

The city democratic executive committee was represented in the proceedings yesterday afternoon by Hon. O. L. Stribling and Judge Sam R. Scott. Counsel for the applicants was R. D. Evans, Negro lawyer of Waco.

England Contemplates Future Supremacy in the Air.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The extent to which England has prepared for the development of aerial transportation both by airship and by aeroplane, is disclosed in copies of British government reports, kept secret during the war, which have just reached Washington.

These reports are made by special committees appointed by the air ministry to study England's possible future in the air and to report not only on the technical and practical questions involved but also on matters of law and policy that the establishment of local and international air cruises would bring.

Among the men who served on these committees were Lord Fortheliff, Maj. General S. S. Brancor, Lord Sydenham, H. G. Wells and two score other leaders of English thought and enterprise. The reports frankly set forth England's purpose to attain unquestioned aerial supremacy, and to develop for commercial purposes in times of peace a great aerial fleet that could be immediately available for fighting in time of war.

"It is scarcely necessary to point out," the report states, "the extreme importance to this country of being the first in the matter of aerial transport. Special measures should be taken with the object of commencing the schemes of transport proposed at as early date as possible. These schemes of transport as presented in several pages of detailed studies, provide for the early establishment of the following routes:

Airplane routes within the British Isles, between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin. Airplane service from London to the Riviera, through Paris, Dijon, Lyons and Marseilles.

From London to South Africa, via Marseilles, Naples, Crete, Egypt, the Valley of the Nile and Rhodesia, and a second route not so valuable commercially, but perhaps more important from an imperial standpoint via Bordeaux, Gibraltar, across the Sahara and through Rhodesia.

A trans-Atlantic route, from Ireland to New Foundland, via the Azores.

From London to Russia, via Christiania and Stockholm and Petrograd. As to the nature of the services to be developed, it is stated: "In developed countries the government's advantage of aerial over surface transport must be speed. In undeveloped countries the advantage will lie with the means of transport best calculated to provide access to points previously inaccessible.

The absence of road or railway communication must add vastly to the commercial importance of the ubiquitous flight of the air. "High lead and spread are anti-onistic elements in the problem. (Continued on page 5).

N. A. A. C. P. VICTORIOUS IN S. CAROLINA FIGHT

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, People through its secretary, John R. Shilady, makes the following statement regarding the final victory in a fight which lasted nearly a decade:

Governor Richard L. Manning's parole granted in January "during good behavior" of Pink Franklin marks the final chapter in a fight begun nearly nine years ago by the National Association to secure the freedom of Franklin, a young Negro farm hand who was tried in South Carolina during the summer of 1910 for killing a white constable who broke into his cabin at three o'clock in the morning to arrest him for breaking an "agricultural contract."

This case is of unusual interest as it was the first legal redress case undertaken by the Association then in its infancy. The following facts regarding the case are quoted from the first annual report of the Association, published January 1, 1911: "Our legal redress work was inaugurated last summer by the presentation to Governor Martin F. Ansel, of South Carolina, of a petition for pardon from the death sentence of Pink Franklin, a plantation hand who had violated a so-called 'agricultural contract' (these con-

tracts constituting the peonage laws of most of the Southern states), and who shot the constable sent to arrest him two months after the offense was committed. This constable, H. H. Valentine by name, broke into Franklin's cabin at three o'clock in the morning, with drawn pistol, without announcing that he was an officer of the law, and Franklin shot him in defense of his home. On January 6th, 1911, Governor Ansel commuted Franklin's sentence to life imprisonment, but the Association will not cease its efforts to free Franklin from prison."

After saving Franklin's life the Association continued its fight to secure his release from prison. In this it was by certain white citizens of South Carolina who did much in the latter stages of the long fight, but who desire to remain anonymous and ask that they merely be known as men, who "loving justice and having sympathy for the weak and lowly, interested themselves in the case." It was through the persistent efforts to these men that the final victory was won. After the commutation of Franklin's death sentence to life imprisonment, the next successful step was the "commutation" of life sentence by the then Governor Cole Bleasie to ninety-nine years on the Orangeburg County chain-gang. The third and last step was Franklin's parole "during good behavior" which makes him practically a free man. Franklin's parole was the last official act of Richard L. Manning's second term as governor of South Carolina.

NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS.

Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Race Congress, sailed for Paris, France, Feb. 8th, 1919, from Portland, Maine, on the Megantic after one month's hard work with the State Department in interest of the other delegates of the Congress.

\$250,000 Defense Fund. The plan for raising this fund to



ATTORNEY R. D. EVANS, The man who dealt the "knock out" blow to the white man's Primary in Waco, Texas.

BAPTIST UNITES TO AID NEGRO

Dallas, Tex.—Southern and Northern Baptist have a Joint Commission at work studying the conditions and needs of the Negro. Dr. Gamble, of Dallas, heads the Southern delegation, which includes Drs. Graham of Atlanta, Pitt of Richmond, Cady of Greenville, S. C., and several others. This committee co-operates with one from the Northern church; and a full report, with definite recommendations for a "helpful and reconciling ministry" will be brought before the convention for action at their approaching annual sessions.

SOUTHERN EDUCATORS ON THE NEGRO

(Southern Publicity Committee) Gainesville, Fla.—The Southern Education Society, in its annual session here, drew educators from every Southern state. The Society requested the new president, Dr. McConnell, of the Virginia State Normal for Women, to appoint committees for a careful study of the South's most important educational problems. One of these committees is to study Negro education, and report its recommendations at the meeting next year.

G. W. Todder, of Madison, Fla., the retiring president, in his annual address spoke of the patriotism of the Negro, as shown by soldiers and civilians alike, and also bore witness to the fact that the schools for colored children are not what they should be. "The Schools," he said, "should be so reconstructed as to develop whatever latent powers the Negro has. I believe his salvation lies in an industrial education which will enable him to earn an honest living, and thus fit him for his proper place in the development of the nation."

OCTOORON ACCUSED OF BEING DEBAUCHER

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 20.—After visiting Omaha stores for two weeks, Mrs. Marie Littlejohn, 21, an octaroon, said to be one of the clearest special criminals in the middle west, was arrested by the police on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The woman is said to have worked with an accomplice, who secured employment in the stores and secured the key numbers of charge accounts of wealthy patrons. The woman then obtained merchandise and later sold it, it is charged.

BAPTISTS HAVE PATRIOTIC MEETING.

Tyler, Texas, Feb. 20, 1919. St. Mary Baptist church held a great Patriotic meeting Sunday evening with men only at 4:30 o'clock. A patriotic service was conducted Tuesday evening by Evangelist J. B. Jackson. Text: Psalm 119:15, 16. A great sermon was delivered to the men at that hour. Evangelist J. B. Jackson has been conducting a meeting at the above named church about a week, and those who attended were greatly benefited. Two special services were held during this meeting. One for the men and one for the women. The Monday evening meeting, last, was conducted for men only. Quite a few attended. The C. B. S. men were well represented and a few other men elsewhere. The Rev. Lakey of Dallas, Texas, was present and made some very impressive remarks. Patriotism and said that the church must see to it that righteousness "Go Over the Top" to bring in souls for God's Kingdom.